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ABSTRACT

The five matrices in this volume are designed to assist states in coordinating their Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) programs. The matrices, each organized around a theme, summarize key elements of a variety of federal programs. Matrix A features the main programs of human services, labor, and education agencies that are most critical to the JOBS program. Matrices B and C supplement Matrix A by displaying additional human services, labor, and education programs. Child care programs are covered in Matrix D. The set concludes with Matrix E, which profiles housing programs, and Matrix F, which describes tax credits. Each page of the matrices spans two pages. The key elements summarized include the following: authorization, purpose, administrative auspices, funding levels, allocation basis, match requirements, fiscal year, program year, planning cycle, nature of state plan, mandate for substate planning, rules/regulations and policies, eligibility, reporting requirements, performance indicators, coordination requirements, and other. A glossary of acronyms used in the matrices completes the document. (YLB)

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JOBS PROGRAM
FEDERAL FUNDING RESOURCES

MEETING THE CHALLENGES:

Coordinating to promote self-sufficiency

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Administration for Children and Families

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Employment and Training Administration

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Vocational and Adult Education

Prepared Under Contract #233-90-0006 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration for Children and Families, the U.S. Department of Labor, and the U.S. Department of Education by the National Alliance of Business, MAXIMUS, Inc., and Pelavin Associates, Inc.

Volume II

JOBS PROGRAM
FEDERAL FUNDING RESOURCES

MEETING THE CHALLENGES:

Coordinating to promote self-sufficiency

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Administration for Children and Families

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Vocational and Adult Education

JOBS PROGRAM FEDERAL FUNDING RESOURCES MATRICES

These five matrices are designed to assist states in coordinating their JOBS programs. The matrices, each organized around a theme, summarize key elements of a variety of federal programs. Matrix A features the main programs of human services, labor, and education agencies that are most critical to the JOBS program. Matrices B and C supplement Matrix A by displaying additional human services, labor, and education programs. Child care programs are covered in Matrix D. The set concludes with Matrix E, which profiles housing programs, and Matrix F, which describes tax credits. The matrices have been designed to allow the reader to look at many programs with a single glance. Each page of the matrices, therefore, spans two 8½" x 11" pieces of paper.

You can use the matrices in the following ways.

- **To familiarize yourself with other programs**

  You may not be as familiar as you'd like to be with the variety of federal programs that serve the same disadvantaged population that you serve. The matrices provide exposure to the details of a range of programs. Learning more about programs may spur new ideas for coordination, introducing opportunities for coordination of which you had not previously thought.

- **To identify services for participants**

  You may have identified a need for a service for your population, but you did not know the rules for accessing available programs. For example, the matrices provide the eligibility requirements for programs, such as the Section 8 Housing Voucher Program, to assist your participants who have housing problems.

- **To identify funding sources for participant activities**

  Participants may want to engage in specific activities but do not know how to receive funding to make this possible. For example, the matrices will permit you to advise participants as to whether they may qualify for a Pell Grant.

- **To package services**

  JOBS participants often have multiple needs, such as education, training, child care, and housing. The matrices can identify other agencies with which you will want to coordinate in order to offer your participants the full range of services they need. The matrices will also aid in designing programs based on coordination because they provide planning, reporting, and other program specific information.

- **To head off potential difficulties in coordination**

  Check the planning cycles of programs with which you wish to coordinate. Are they the same as yours? What about performance indicators? By using the matrices to note the differences between programs you can anticipate and prepare to meet some of the challenges to coordination.

- **To maximize your resources**

  Is your funding source an entitlement? Is it capped? Are there matching requirements? What about other programs providing needed services? The matrices can be used to compare funding streams and strategize how best to use the funds that are at your state's disposal.

- **To understand the constraints of your partners in coordination**

  By examining how funds are allocated, what reporting is required, what eligibility criteria are used, and the performance standards that must be met you can understand the operating environment of your fellow agencies. This can reduce frustration and lead to joint efforts to overcome constraints.

A glossary of acronyms used in the matrices follows the matrices.

MATRIX A

MATRIX
JOBS PROGRAM FEDERAL

FEATURE (FEDERAL)	Title IV-F JOBS	JTPA - Title II-A Adult Training Program	JTPA - Title II-B Summer Youth Employment and Training Program	JTPA - Title II-C Youth Training Program
1. Authorization	Social Security Act (SSA), Title IV, Parts A & F, PL 74-271, as amended; Family Support Act (FSA) 1988, Title II, PL 100-485, 102 Stat. 2343 U.S.C. 681 Note.	Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) of 1982 as amended, Titles I & II, PL 97-300, 29 USC 1501, et. seq as amended by PL 99-406 and as amended by Job Training Reform Amendments of 1992, PL 102-367. NOTE: Prior to PL 102-367, Title II-A was a program for both youth and adults. In the latest amendments, services to youth are provided in both a new Title II-C – a year-round youth program, and the already existing Title II-B summer youth employment and training program.	Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) of 1982 as amended, Titles I & II, PL 97-300, 29 USC 1501, et. seq as amended by PL 99-406 and as amended by Job Training Reform Amendments of 1992, PL 102-367.	Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) of 1982 as amended, Titles I & II, PL 97-300, 29 USC 1501, et. seq as amended by PL 99-406 and as amended by Job Training Reform Amendments of 1992, PL 102-367. NOTE: PL 102-367 creates a new Title II-C, a year-round youth program to provide services to youth, previously served under Title II-A, in addition to the already existing Title II-B summer youth employment and training program.
2. Purpose	To provide applicants & recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) with education, job training, & work activities that will help them avoid long-term welfare dependence & achieve self-sufficiency. Services must include (1) high school or equivalent; (2) basic & remedial education; (3) English as a Second Language; (4) skills training; (5) job readiness; (6) job development & job placement; & (7) at least two of the following - group & individual job search, on-the-job-training, community work experience or other approved work experience, or work supplementation. Child care & other supportive services needed to permit participation must also be provided.	To prepare adults for participation in the labor force by increasing their occupational and educational skills, resulting in improved long-term employability, increased employment and earnings and reduced welfare dependency.	To enhance basic skills of youth; encourage school completion or enrollment in supplementary or alternative school programs; to provide eligible youth with exposure to the world of work; and to enhance the citizenship skills of youth.	To improve the long-term employability of youth; enhance the educational, occupational and citizenship skills of youth; encourage school completion or enrollment in alternative school programs; increase the employment and earnings of youth; reduce welfare dependency; and assist youth in addressing problems that impair the ability of youth to make successful transitions from school to work, apprenticeships, the military, or postsecondary education and training.

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FUNDING RESOURCES

JTPA - Title II 8% Set-Aside Education and Coordination	JTPA - Title III EDWAA	Carl D. Perkins Act	Adult Education Act
Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) of 1982 as amended, Titles I & II, PL 97-300; 29 USC 1501, et. seq as amended by PL 99-406 and as amended by Job Training Reform Amendments of 1992, PL 102-367.	Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) of 1982 as amended, Title III, PL 97-300, 29 USC 1501, et. seq as amended by PL 100-411 and as amended by Job Training Reform Amendments of 1992, PL 102-367.	CDP Vocational Education Act of 1984; re-authorized as CDP Vocational & Applied Technology Education Act in 1990, Titles I, II, & III, PL 101-392, 20 U.S.C. 2331 to 2342.	Adult Education Act of 1966, as amended, PL 100-297, 20 U.S.C. 1201 et. seq. as amended, PL 102-73.
To provide funding for projects on school-to-work transition; literacy and lifelong learning; projects on the training, placement and retention of women in nontraditional employment and to facilitate the coordination of education and training services for eligible individuals.	To assist dislocated workers to obtain unsubsidized employment through training & related employment services using a decentralized system of state programs through the Economic Dislocation and Worker Adjustment Assistance Act.	To make the U.S. more competitive in the world economy by full development of academic & occupational skills of all segments of population. The purpose is to be achieved by improving educational programs that lead to academic & occupational skill competencies needed to work in a technologically advanced society.	To assist states to improve education opportunities for adults who lack basic literacy skills. Literacy is defined as an individual's ability to read, write, & speak English, & compute & solve problems at levels of proficiency necessary to function on the job & in society, to achieve one's goals, & develop one's knowledge & potential. Adult education programs should: (1) enable the acquisition of basic literacy to allow participants to function independently; (2) provide instruction to enable job training & subsequent employment; (3) enable adults to continue their education to at least the secondary level; & (4) improve participants ability to have a positive effect on the literacy of their children.

MATRIX
JOBS PROGRAM FEDERAL

FEATURE (FEDERAL)	Title IV-F JOBS	JTPA - Title II-A Adult Training Program	JTPA - Title II-B Summer Youth Employment and Training Program	JTPA - Title II-C Youth Training Program
3. Administrative Auspices	Administration for Children & Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (DHHS). State IV-A agencies, Indian Tribes & Alaska Native organizations.	Employment & Training Administration (ETA), U.S. Department of Labor (DOL).	ETA, U.S. DOL.	DOL, ETA.
4. Funding Levels	$1B in FYs 1992 & 1993, $1.1B in FY 1994, $1.3B in FY 1995, & $1B in FY 1996 & each succeeding year.	$1.053B for PY 1993.	$683M for Funding Cycle Year (CY) 1992.	$702M for PY 1993.
5. Allocation Basis	Funding is a capped entitlement. Federal financial participation (FFP) is available up to a limit established in the statute for each FY. State allocations are based on the sum of (1) an amount equal to the state's FY 1987 WIN allotment; & (2) an amount -- allocated from the balance of the national entitlement -- on the basis of the state's relative average monthly number of adult recipients.	ETA distributes the funds to states based on statutory formulae 77% to SDAs on the following basis: 1/3 on the basis of the relative number of unemployed individuals residing in areas of substantial unemployment within each service delivery area (SDA) as compared to the total number of such unemployed individuals in areas of substantial unemployment in all SDAs; 1/3 based on the relative excess number of unemployed individuals within each SDA as compared to the total excess number of unemployed individuals in all SDAs; and 1/3 based on the relative number of economically disadvantaged adults within a SDA as compared to the total number of economically disadvantaged adults in all SDAs. NOTE: This new formula only goes into effect if funding for JTPA Title II-A and C is increased by $25 million. If it does not, the existing formula remains in effect. 23% remains with the state for the following uses: 5% for administration;	ETA distributes funds to states based on the statutory formula used for Title II-C without the set-asides in Title II-C.	ETA distributes the funds to states based on statutory formulae, 82% to SDAs based on the following: 1/3 on the basis of the relative number of unemployed individuals residing in areas of substantial unemployment within each service delivery area (SDA) as compared to the total number of unemployed individuals in all SDAS; 1/3 based on the relative excess number of unemployed individuals within each SDA as compared to the total excess number of unemployed individuals in all SDAs; and 1/3 based on the relative number of economically disadvantaged adults within a SDA as compared to the total number of economically disadvantaged adults in all SDAs. NOTE: This new formula only goes into effect if funding for JTPA Title II-A and C is increased by $25 million. If it does not, the existing formula remains in effect. 18% remains with the state for the following uses: 5%

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FUNDING RESOURCES

JTPA - Title II 8% Set-Aside Education and Coordination	JTPA - Title III EDWAA	Carl D. Perkins Act	Adult Education Act
ETA, U.S. DOL provides money to be used by the Governor.	ETA, U.S. DOL.	Office of Vocational & Adult Education, U.S. Department of Education (Ed). Grants are made to state education through secondary, post-secondary, & adult vocational education programs, services, & activities.	Office of Vocational & Adult Education, U.S. Ed. Basic grant is allocated by formula to the state education agency which administers funds at the local level to eligible entities.
8% of Title II-A allocation and 8% of Title II-C allocation.	$527M for PM 1992.	$1.143B for FY 1992.	$236M for FY 1992.
Governor to any state education agency.	Of the total funds appropriated for the program, 20% remains with the Secretary of Labor for special grants & emergency situations. Of the remaining 80%, at least 50% is distributed by the Governor to substate areas by the allocation formula determined by the Governor, an additional 10% is distributed locally but may be targeted to areas of need without a formula, & up to 40% may be retained by the state for statewide & discretionary use.	State grants awarded according to a formula based on population in certain age groups with an adjustment based on per capita income (favors low income). At least 1/3 of Federal grant must be spent in economically depressed areas or areas with high unemployment. State grants have the following spending caps. . 5% - Administration, . 8.5% - State leadership & professional development, . 1% - Criminal offenders, . 10.5% - Single parents/ displaced homemakers/sex equity, . 75% - Secondary, post-secondary & adult vocational education programs. Funds to secondary school programs are allocated in the following way: . 70% based on Chapter 1 funds received by education agency, . 20% based on handicapped individuals in education programs, . 10% based on number of enrolled students & number of adults in education programs. Post-secondary & adult programs receive funds based on the ratio of Pell Grant recipients & recipients receiving assistance from Indian Affairs vs. total recipients. Funds are also allocated to states to conduct consumer & homemaking education instructional programs & to fund joint programs of eligible grantees & community-based organizations.	Each state receives a basic allotment of $250,000 ($100,000 for the territories) plus an amount determined by the ratio of the number of adults, 16 years of age or older, in the state who are not high school graduates or who do not hold the equivalent credential, to the total number of adults in the state. There is a 5% cap on state administrative costs. A state may not use more than 20% of its grant on adult secondary education programs. A minimum of 10% of state grants must be spent on programs for institutionalized adults. 80% of federal funds must be spent on adults enrolled in basic skills or English as a Second Language programs. At least 15% of grant funds must be spent on experimental demonstration & teacher training projects. Two-thirds of these funds must be spent on teacher training and staff development. Some funds, amount determined by states, must be used for grants to public housing authorities.

MATRIX
JOBS PROGRAM FEDERAL

FEATURE (FEDERAL)	Title IV-F JOBS	JTPA - Title II-A Adult Training Program	JTPA - Title II-B Summer Youth Employment and Training Program	JTPA - Title II-C Youth Training Program
5. Allocation Basis (continued)		5% for incentive grants and capacity building; 8% for education coordination; and 5% for service to older workers.		for administration; 5% for incentive grants and capacity building; and 8% for education coordination.
6. Match Requirements	States may claim JOBS expenditures using three different federal matching rates: (1) 90% for program expenditures not to exceed the state's FY 1987 WIN allotment; (2) the Federal Medicaid matching (FMAP) rate (which ranges from 50% - 83%) or 60%, whichever is higher, for personnel costs (salary & benefits) for full-time JOBS workers & all direct costs associated with providing JOBS program services to individuals; & (3) 50% - indirect personnel costs not matched at FMAP rate, non-personal services (such as space, utilities, equipment & supplies), costs such as planning, monitoring, & hearings, & supportive services. Federal matching will be reduced to 50% for any state which fails to spend at least 55% of its funds on certain target groups, or does not meet participation standards (see Items number 15 and 17).	None.	None.	None.
7. Fiscal Year	10/1 - 9/30	10/1 - 9/30	10/1 - 9/30	10/1 - 9/30
8. Program Year	State program year, or FFY.	7/1 - 6/30	5/1 - 9/15	7/1 - 6/30
9. Planning Cycle	Plans must be submitted at least every two years. The first biennial update will be due 7/1/92 for the period beginning 10/1/92. States may submit plans on 4/1/92 to be effective 7/1/92 if administratively easier given the state's fiscal year. Plans	Each Governor prepares an annual statement of goals & objectives for job training & placement programs. In addition, each Governor submits a biennial coordination & special services plan to the national office of ETA for approval.	Same responsibilities as Title II-A.	Same responsibilities as Title II-A.

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FUNDING RESOURCES

JTPA - Title II 8% Set-Aside Education and Coordination	JTPA - Title III EDWAA	Carl D. Perkins Act	Adult Education Act
100% matching.	None.	10% match for state administrative costs.	25% state match.
10/1 - 9/30	10/1 - 9/30	7/1 - 6/30	10/1 - 9/30
7/1 - 6/30	7/1 - 6/30	7/1 - 6/30	7/1 - 6/30
Incorporated with Title II-A plan.	Application for the formula-funded programs is made through submission of a state plan to ETA. Application for federal discretionary funds is made through the Governor's submission of a proposal to ETA. The state plan is submitted on or before 5/1. Grant applications will be approved before the end of the program year, 6/30.	Three-year plan was due to Ed 5/1/91 with two-year plan due 5/1/94.	Four-year plan was submitted to Ed by states for 1989-93, revision due 4/92 for extension to 1995.

MATRIX
JOBS PROGRAM FEDERAL

FEATURE (FEDERAL)	Title IV-F JOBS	JTPA - Title II-A Adult Training Program	JTPA - Title II-B Summer Youth Employment and Training Program	JTPA - Title II-C Youth Training Program
9. Planning Cycle (continued)	must be submitted to the Governor for review and approval; to the State Job Training Coordination Council (SJTCC) and the state education agency for review and comment at least 60 days prior to submittal to DHHS. (See 45CFR 250.20)	The proposed plans are published for review purposes not less than 120 calendar days prior to July 1. The final plan should be published & submitted to the Governor not less than 80 calendar days before 7/1. The Governor submits a final plan to the Secretary of Labor not less than 60 days before 7/1 for approval.		
10. Nature of State Plan	States are required to submit both a JOBS plan & a supportive services plan. The plans describe the state's program activities & provide assurances that the programs will be administered in conformity with the Act. JOBS plans include information on: (1) the goals/ objectives; (2) administrative structure; (3) contracting process; (4) the estimated number of individuals to be served; (5) the coordination & consultation process; (6) JOBS components; & (7) client targeting, tracking & processing.	Governor sets goals and objectives for the plan which must include a description of measures taken by the state to ensure coordination and avoid duplication between state agencies administering the JOBS program and the programs under Title II of JTPA. The plan shall describe the projected use of resources including oversight or program performance, program administration and program financial management, capacity building, priorities and criteria for state incentive grants and performance goals for state supported programs. Plan also includes any adjustments to performance standards, and how the JEDI program will be implemented.	Same responsibilities as Title II-A.	Same responsibilities as Title II-A.
11. Mandate for Sub-State Planning	Determined by each state.	SDA prepares job training plan which describes identification of entity that will administer the program and be the grant recipient, provisions for coordinating programs, if there is more than one SDA in a labor market, description of methods of complying with coordination requirements in Governor's coordination and	Same responsibilities as Title II-A.	Same responsibilities as Title II-A.

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FUNDING RESOURCES

JTPA - Title II 8% Set-Aside Education and Coordination	JTPA - Title III EDWAA	Carl D. Perkins Act	Adult Education Act
The State education agency submits a plan for inclusion in the Governor's Coordination and Special Service plan. Information to be included is: the goals to be achieved and services to be provided in school-to-work transition program, literacy and lifelong learning program, and nontraditional employment for women program.	Governors submit to the Secretary of Labor a biennial state plan describing in detail the programs & activities that will be assisted with funds provided under this title.	The state Board of Education develops the plan which must describe: (1) how state needs, determined through a needs assessment, will be addressed; (2) criteria for approving local applications; & (3) how occupational specific programs, services & activities will be provided. The plan must also assure that recipients of funds will comply with Perkins Act requirements & that the state's system of performance standards will be coordinated with local goals & objectives.	The plan must describe: (1) needs of the educationally disadvantaged adult population; (2) goals the state intends to achieve & expected outcomes; (3) proposed activities for meeting goals; (4) curriculum & equipment to be used for instruction; (5) recruitment & outreach methods; (6) coordination activities, including public & private sector involvement; (7) quality of programs; (8) how state will meet the needs of adults with limited English proficiency; & (9) program expansion methods.
Not applicable.	Governors are required to establish a sub-state service delivery system. Sub-state grantees must submit a plan for the local program to the Governor for approval. The plan must first be reviewed by local elected officials & the private industry council (PIC). The plan must also be reviewed by the SJTCC prior to approval by the Governor.	Determined by each state.	Programs are locally controlled allowing for considerable flexibility at this level.

MATRIX
JOBS PROGRAM FEDERAL

FEATURE (FEDERAL)	Title IV-F JOBS	JTPA - Title II-A Adult Training Program	JTPA - Title II-B Summer Youth Employment and Training Program	JTPA - Title II-C Youth Training Program
11. Mandate for Sub-State Planning (continued)		special services plan, description of linkages with appropriate agencies, goals and objectives for program procedures for selecting and identifying participants, description of efforts to be undertaken for these participants, description of assessment process, information and referral, services to be provided, competency levels to be achieved and evaluation procedures.		
12. Rules/Regulations & Policies	45 CFR Parts 250, 251, 255 & 256. Supplemented by periodic ACF Action Transmittals (ATs) & Information Memoranda (IMs).	20 CFR Parts 626-630. Supplemented by periodic ETA Policy Guidance Letters & Information Notices. As a result of the amendments, new rules will be effective 7/1/93.	20 CFR Part 630.2. Supplemented by periodic ETA Policy Guidance Letters & Information Notices. As a result of the amendments, new rules will be effective 7/1/93.	As a result of the amendments, new rules will be effective 7/1/93.
13. Eligibility	Where state resources otherwise permit, all non-exempt AFDC recipients must participate in the JOBS program if they reside in a subdivision covered by JOBS and are guaranteed child care under 45 CFR Part 255. Exempt recipients, under 45 CFR Part 250.30, are: (1) the ill, elderly, or incapacitated; (2) caretakers of ill family members; (3) primary care-takers of children under age 3 (or under age 3 but not less than 1 at state option); (4) employed 30 hours or more a week; (5) in at least the second trimester of pregnancy; (6) children under age 16, or children attending school full-time; (7) residents of a remote area where the program is unavailable; or (8) VISTA volunteers. Exempt AFDC recipients may participate on a voluntary basis.	Individual, age 22 or older, who is economically disadvantaged. Not less than 65 percent of the participants must also have one or more additional barrier to employment. These are basic skills deficient, school dropouts, recipients of cash welfare payments, including JOBS program, offenders, disabilities, homeless. 10% of the participants do not have to be economically disadvantaged if they have one or more barriers to employment.	Individual, age 14 through 21 years, and is economically disadvantaged or has been determined to meet the eligibility requirements for free meals under the National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et. seq) during the most recent school year.	Individual, age 16 through 21 years, who is economically disadvantaged; is participating in a compensatory education program under Chapter I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; or is eligible for free meals under National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et. seq) during the most recent school year. May serve 14-15 year olds in-school youth if provided for in the job training plan. Not less than 50 percent of the youth participating in the program must be out-of-school. Not less than 65 percent of the participants, whether in-school or out-of-school must have an additional barrier to employment. These barriers include basic skills deficient, pregnant or parenting, disabilities,

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FUNDING RESOURCES

JTPA - Title II 8% Set-Aside Education and Coordination	JTPA - Title III EDWAA	Carl D. Perkins Act	Adult Education Act
20 CFR Parts 627.22 & 629.40. Supplemented by periodic ETA Policy Guidance Letters & Information Notices. As a result of the amendments, new rules will be effective 7/1/93.	20 CFR Part 631. Supplemented by periodic ETA Policy Guidance Letters & Information Notices. As a result of the new amendments, new rules will be effective 7/1/93.	34 CFR Parts 400, 401, 403, & 406.	34 CFR Parts 460 & 461.
Eligible participants the same as under Title II-A. 80% of the funds are used to provide services to eligible participants. At least 75% of these funds are expended for services on economically disadvantaged individuals.	Eligible dislocated workers are individuals who: (1) have been terminated or laid off, or who have received a notice of termination or lay-off & are eligible for or have exhausted unemployment compensation, & are unlikely to return to their previous industry/occupation; (2) have been terminated or have received notice of termination due to plant, facility, or enterprise closure or substantial lay-off; (3) are long-term unemployed; (4) were self-employed & are unemployed as a result of economic conditions or natural disaster; or (5) are displaced homemakers.	Participants must belong to one of the following groups: (1) economically disadvantaged individuals; (2) handicapped individuals; (3) single parents; (4) incarcerated individuals; (5) adults needing retraining; (6) children receiving foster care; (7) adults with limited English proficiency; & (8) participants in sex equity programs.	Eligible participants are under-educated adults age 16 & older & not enrolled in secondary school. Special emphasis is placed on educationally disadvantaged adults -- adults whose basic skills are at the fifth grade level or lower.

MATRIX
JOBS PROGRAM FEDERAL

FEATURE (FEDERAL)	Title IV-F JOBS	JTPA - Title II-A Adult Training Program	JTPA - Title II-B Summer Youth Employment and Training Program	JTPA - Title II-C Youth Training Program
13. Eligibility (continued)				homeless or runaway and offenders. A barrier for in-school youth is educational attainment of one or more grade levels below the grade appropriate to their age, and for out-of-school youth the additional barrier is that they are a school drop-out.
14. Reporting Requirements	Financial & statistical program reports including quarterly program participation, child care assistance, & aid to never-married minor parents (FSA 103 & 104), quarterly financial reports (FSA 231 & 331), annual report of target group expenditure (FSA 302), Tribal JOBS Quarterly Report, ACF Form 114. (Effective 10/1/91, FSA-104 will be replaced by FSA 108, 115, and 332.)	Programmatic reports are submitted annually to Sec. of Labor within 45 days after the end of the report period. Financial reports are submitted quarterly and annually.	Reports are due 45 days after 9/30. The states report number of participants, amount of money expended, & characteristics of participants.	Programmatic reports are submitted annually Sec. of Labor within 45 days after the end of the report period. Financial reports are submitted quarterly and annually.
15. Performance Indicators	States must meet certain participation standards established for FYs 1990-95. In FY 1990, at least 7% of the non-exempt caseload must participate in the program for an average of 20 hours per week. In subsequent FYs the rates are 7% in FY 1991, 11% in FYs 1992-93, 15% in FY 1994, & 20% in FY 1995. The DHHS Secretary is required to develop & submit to Congress by 10/1/93 JOBS performance standards.	Factors shall include placement in unsubsidized employment, retention for not less than six months in unsubsidized employment, increase in earnings, reduction of welfare dependency, and acquisition of skills.	None.	Factors shall include attainment of employment competencies; dropout prevention and recovery; secondary and postsecondary school completion or the equivalent of such completion; enrollment in other training programs, apprenticeships or postsecondary education; or enlistment in the Armed Forces.
16. Coordination Requirements	The Governor must assure that program activities are coordinated with JTPA & other employment, training & education programs. The JOBS plan must be consistent with the JTPA	Coordination requirements are stated in state and sub-state plans.	Coordination requirements are stated in state and sub-state plans.	Coordination requirements are stated in state and sub-state plans.

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FUNDING RESOURCES

JTPA - Title II 8% Set-Aside Education and Coordination	JTPA - Title III EDWAA	Carl D. Perkins Act	Adult Education Act
Governor reports based on requirements of Secretary of Labor.	States are required to complete a Worker Adjustment Annual Program Report listing program outcomes & worker characteristics. (States submit separate reports for each subgrant area, Governor's reserve & national reserve program, as well as a state rollup.) States must also submit quarterly Worker Adjustment Program Finance Reports on funding availability & expenditures 45 days after the end of each quarter.	Annual report to Ed due 9/30. Detailed reporting requirements being developed.	Annual report of enrollment statistics, federal, state, and local expenditures & progress toward state goals.
None.	Based on placement and retention in unsubsidized employment.	No current performance indicators, but states must establish a committee to develop & implement a system, by 1992.	States must report adult progress in instructional levels. By 1993, states must develop quality indicators to be used to evaluate the success of local programs in improving participants' literacy skills, recruitment, & retention.
Plan must describe linkages with other parts of JTPA, the Adult Education Act, Perkins Act, McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, JOBS programs, Rehabilitation Act, National Literacy Act, Emergency Immigration	States must exchange information & coordinate programs with: (1) the appropriate economic development agency, for the purpose of developing strategies to avert plant closings or mass layoffs & to accelerate the reemployment of affected individuals; (2) state education, training, & social services	State may carry out coordination in accordance with their state plan for programs, services & activities with other agencies.	Local providers must coordinate with agencies offering similar services to the same adult population (e.g., JTPA). States must consider the degree to which local

MATRIX
JOBS PROGRAM FEDERAL

FEATURE (FEDERAL)	Title IV-F JOBS	JTPA - Title II-A Adult Training Program	JTPA - Title II-B Summer Youth Employment and Training Program	JTPA - Title II-C Youth Training Program
16. Coordination Requirements (continued)	Section 121 coordination criteria. In developing the state plan & carrying out program activities, including child care, the IV-A agency must consult at a minimum with the state agencies responsible for JTPA, Employment Services (ES), Adult Education, Vocational Education, child care, & public housing. PICs must be consulted with regard to program arrangements & contracts, & to identify information on available jobs. The state must also coordinate with Indian Tribes or Alaska Native organizations.			
17. Other	In order to get enhanced FFP, states are required to spend at least 55% of JOBS funds on the following target populations: (1) AFDC recipients who have received aid for any 36 of the preceding 60 months; (2) AFDC applicants who have received aid for any 36 of the 60 months immediately preceding the most recent month for which application has been made; (3) custodial parents under age 24 who have either not completed high school & at the time of application for AFDC are not enrolled in high school or high school equivalency or who have had little or no work experience; or (4) families in which the youngest child is within two years of becoming ineligible to receive benefits because of age.	Approximately 1.2M participants were expected to be served under Title II-A for each program year 1989 through 1991.	Approximately 625,000 participants were expected to be served under Title II-B for each program year 1989 through 1991.	

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FUNDING RESOURCES

JTPA - Title II 8% Set-Aside Education and Coordination	JTPA - Title III EDWAA	Carl D. Perkins Act	Adult Education Act
Education Act; and the National and Community Service Act.	programs; & (3) all other programs available to assist dislocated workers (including the Job Service & the unemployment insurance system). The SJTCC must review the state plan. The delivery of services with funds made available under this title must be integrated or coordinated with services or payments made available under Chapter 2 of Title II of the Trade Act of 1972 & provided by any state or local agencies designated under Sec. 239 of the Trade Act of 1974.		applicants will coordinate with other literacy and social services in the community when determining funding of local programs.
	The total number of participants served between the 1984 Transition Year & PY 1989 is 946,466. In PY 1989, 234,843 participants were served. Of that number, 139,642 were terminated from the program.		Other programs administered under the Act include: English Literacy program, the National Workplace Literacy Partnerships, Adult Education for the Homeless program, State Literacy Resource Centers program, Functional Literacy for State/Local Prisoners program, Life Skills for State/Local Prisoners program, & Commercial Drivers Education program.

MATRIX B

MATRIX
JOBS PROGRAM FEDERAL

FEATURE (FEDERAL)	Employment Service	Food Stamp Employment and Training	Even Start Family Literacy Program
1. Authorization	Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, PL 73-30 as amended, PL 97-300; 29 U.S.C. 49-49n & 39 U.S.C. 338; SSA of 1935, PL 74-271 as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.	Food Security Act of 1985, PL 99-198, as amended; Hunger Prevention Act of 1988, PL 100-435.	Hawkins-Stafford Elementary & Secondary School Improvements Amendments of 1988, Part B, Title I, Chapter 1, as amended by Adult Literacy Act of 1991.
2. Purpose	To place persons in employment by providing a variety of placement-related services without charge to job seekers & to employers. Activities include: (1) work test requirements of the state Unemployment Insurance (UI) system; (2) services for handicapped persons; (3) migrant seasonal farmworkers programs; (4) priority services to veterans; (5) alien labor certification; (6) Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) certification; (7) Trade Act programs; & (8) state and local labor market information.	To help able-bodied recipients obtain paid employment & decrease their dependence on the Food Stamp Program.	To improve the education opportunities of children & adults by integrating early childhood education & adult education for parents into a unified program.
3. Administrative Auspices	ETA, U.S. DOL. Nation-wide federal-state network of 1800 local Employment Service (ES) Offices funded through grant agreements between ETA & each state.	Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), U.S. Department of Agriculture. Generally administered by the state IV-A agency.	Office of Elementary & Secondary Education, U.S. Ed. State education agencies are expected to administer grants if federal appropriations exceed $50 million.
4. Funding Levels	$821.7M for PY 1992.	$161M for FY 1992.	$70M for 1992. Grants may be up to four years in duration.
5. Allocation Basis	At least 97% of the funds are distributed to the states by the following formula: 2/3 of the funds on the basis of the relative number of individuals in the civilian labor force (CLF) in each state as compared to the total number of such individuals in all states, & 1/3 on the basis of the relative number of unemployed individuals in each state as compared to the total number of such individuals in all states. An amount not to exceed 3% of the sums available is reserved by the Secretary. In some states, federally provided funds are supplemented by state-generated funding.	Allocations to states of grants for which no state match is required ($75M available in FY 1991 & FY 1992) are based on the relative size of states' work registrant population. FFP for expenditures exceeding grant allocations is uncapped.	Each state is eligible for a minimum of the greater of $250,000 or one-half of one% of the total allocation. The maximum each state can receive is 150% of the amount received in the previous year. Local grants must be at least $75,000. No more than 5% may be used for administration or technical assistance.
6. Match Requirements	None.	50% match for program services costs exceeding the grant allocation,	Local program must match 10% in the first year & an additional 10%

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FUNDING RESOURCES

Head Start	Pell Grants	Job Corps	Trade Adjustment Assistance
Head Start Act as amended by PL 101-501; OBRA of 1981, Title VI, PL-97-35, as amended; HSR Act of 1990, Title I, PL 99-425.	Higher Education Act of 1965, Title IV, Part A, Subpart 1, as amended.	EOA of 1964; JTPA of 1982, Title IV-B, PL 97-300, 29 U.S.C. 1501 et. seq.	Trade Act of 1974; OTC Act of 1988, Title I, PL 100-418.
To provide educational, social, medical, dental, nutrition & mental health services for low-income pre-school children. "Grantees" are public or private non-profit agencies granted assistance to carry on a Head Start program. Major components include: (1) education; (2) health, medical/dental, nutrition, & mental health; (3) parent involvement; (4) social services; & (5) services to children with disabilities.	To provide need-based grants to low-income undergraduate students to promote access to post-secondary education & to lower the burden of its financing.	To assist economically disadvantaged young men & women between the ages of 14 & 22 who can benefit from year round residential education, training, & employment services; & to do so in a way that contributes, where feasible, to the development of national, state, & community resources & to the development & dissemination of techniques for working with the disadvantaged that can be widely utilized by public & private institutions & agencies.	To provide adjustment assistance to unemployed or underemployed workers adversely affected by increased imports of articles like, or directly competitive with, articles produced by such workers' firm.
Head Start Bureau, ACF, U.S. DHHS. Locally administered by non-profit & public organizations, school systems, and Indian & Migrant grantees.	Office of Student Financial Assistance, U.S. Ed. Award is provided to students directly through accredited post-secondary institution.	Office of Job Corps., ETA, U.S. DOL. At the local level, Job Corps Centers.	ETA, U.S. DOL State Employment Security Agencies (SESA) administer the worker adjustment assistance benefit provisions of the Trade Act.
$2.2B for FY 1992.	Approximately $5.46B for FY 1992. Appropriations for the Pell Grants are discretionary & not based on entitlement, with the funding level dependent on availability of appropriations.	$819.5M for PY 1992.	$72M for the employment and training component for FY 1992.
Funds are awarded directly to the Head Start grantees within a state by the DHHS regional offices. Of the total funds federally appropriated for Head Start, 87% is allotted among the states according to a statutory formula. The formula is based on the state's relative share of the number of children age 5 and under with family incomes below the poverty level and the number of AFDC children under age 18. The remaining 13% is used for Indian and Migrant Head Start programs and services for children with disabilities, payments to the territories, training and technical assistance, research, demonstration, evaluation, & discretionary payments.	Pell Grants are awarded to individuals based on need of the applicant through one of the approximately 9,000 participating post-secondary institutions. The amount of award varies from $200 to $2,400 for FY 1991.	DOL contracts with 77 Job Corps Centers. The Department of Agriculture & Interior operate 30 Job Corps Centers, called Civilian Conservation Centers, on public lands.	Claimants who meet requirements concerning import-generation separations from employment are provided direct payments with unrestricted use for up to 26 weeks while in training after state unemployment compensation and extended benefits are exhausted. Claimants are eligible for specialized services such as job training, job search and relocation allowances through SESAs.
In most cases 20% of program costs must be contributed by the	No state, local, or institutional matching funds are required. For	None.	None.

MATRIX
JOBS PROGRAM FEDERAL

FEATURE (FEDERAL)	Employment Service	Food Stamp Employment and Training	Even Start Family Literacy Program
6. Match Requirements (continued)		& a 50% match of participant reimbursement costs up to $25 per person per month & dependent care costs up to a maximum of $160 per dependent per month.	each year to a maximum of 40%.
7. Fiscal Year	10/1 - 9/30	10/1 - 9/30	10/1 - 9/30
8. Program Year	7/1 - 6/30	10/1 - 9/30	10/1 - 9/30
9. Planning Cycle	ES operates an annual planning process. Preliminary planning estimates are provided to the states no later than 3/15. Final planning estimates, showing each state's projected allocation for the following program year, are provided no later than 5/15.	The grant is annual. The program is mandatory for all states. Biennial plans, due to FNS by August 15, are required beginning in FY 1990. Plans are usually approved within 30 days.	No state planning. Grantees must submit an initial proposal & annual request for refunding.
10. Nature of State Plan	States submit detailed plans for carrying out the provisions of the Act within the state. Standard application forms are furnished by DOL.	Each state submits a plan detailing (1) the type of services to be offered; (2) the types of exemptions to be allowed, including geographic areas not covered; (3) the population to be served; & (4) participant monitoring. The plan includes budgets for service expenditures & matching funds.	There is no state plan. Applicants submit a proposal that describes program goals, activities, & the population to be served.
11. Mandate for Sub-State Planning	Each local office forms a plan in coordination with the local JTPA agency.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
12. Rules/ Regulations & Policies	20 CFR Parts 651-655.	7 CFR Part 273.7. FNS applies specific regulations pertaining to performance standards & budgetary reimbursements.	34 CFR Part 212. Only local education agencies & state education agencies are eligible to receive funds. Applications are submitted directly to the federal government. Grantees are to develop integrated programs that provide training & support services (child care & transportation) to families. Services must include adult literacy, early childhood education & parenting education.
13. Eligibility	All employers seeking workers & persons seeking employment. Priority given to veterans, with handicapped veterans receiving preferential treatment over other veterans. Handicapped workers are entitled to special employment services. Specialized services are provided for youths, women, older workers, rural	Food Stamp non-exempt work registrants: adults 17 - 59 unless exempt for medical disability, transportation difficulties, child care responsibilities, geographic or other FNS approved considerations.	Adults who are eligible for Adult Education Act services & their children ages 0 to 7 inclusive.

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FUNDING RESOURCES

Head Start	Pell Grants	Job Corps	Trade Adjustment Assistance
grantee in cash or services.	individuals, the student's expected family contribution (EFC) is considered when calculating the amount of award. The EFC is computed as the sum of the percentage of net income remaining after subtracting allowance for basic living expenses & the percentage assessment of net assets.		
10/1 - 9/30	10/1 - 9/30	10/1 - 9/30	10/1 - 9/30
Most Head Start programs are four or five-day-per-week classroom-based development programs over an 8-month span. Local implementation varies.	7/1 - 6/30	Staggered - specific to each contract.	10/1 - 9/30
Programs submit annual requests for funding. Budget year for grantees varies.	No state planning.	Begins approximately 6 months prior to contract expiration date. One year contracts are awarded with one year optional clauses. All contracts are handled by Regional Job Corps Directors.	No state planning.
Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Program plans and budgets are developed by each grantee.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
45 CFR Parts 1301-1305.	34 CFR Part 690.	20 CFR Part 638, Job Corps Policy & Requirements Handbook.	29 CFR Part 90 & 20 CFR Part 617.
Children from 3 years old to the age of compulsory school attendance from low-income families. A low-income family is defined as one whose total annual income before taxes is equal to, or less than, the official poverty line specified by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).	A national need analysis formula, defined in the authorizing statute, determines financial eligibility & is applied uniformly for all applicants. Students must be undergraduates enrolled at least half-time with the purpose of obtaining a certificate, degree, or diploma at an eligible institution. Students must also have	Economically disadvantaged young men or women age 16-21 at the time of enrollment, except in the case of an otherwise eligible individual with handicaps, for whom there is no upper age limit. Youths 14 - 15 years of age may be eligible for enrollment upon a specific determination by the Job Corps	Workers must: (1) be found by DOL to have been adversely affected by imports; (2) be certified by DOL as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance; & (3) have been entitled to & exhausted all rights to unemployment benefits. Affected workers apply for

MATRIX
JOBS PROGRAM FEDERAL

FEATURE (FEDERAL)	Employment Service	Food Stamp Employment and Training	Even Start Family Literacy Program
13. Eligibility (continued)	residents & economically disadvantaged persons (e.g., AFDC recipients).		
14. Reporting Requirements	Quarterly reports are prepared by states & submitted to DOL. Reports contain information on client demographics, services provided, & number of job listings received.	Quarterly reports including participant & financial data. End of year report giving numbers placed in employment & training components & total number of exemptions.	Grantees must submit quarterly financial reports.
15. Performance Indicators	Currently developing reporting system to enable the development of performance standards.	At present a process indicator is used - the number of people actually placed in components versus the number eligible. 50% of mandatory participants must be placed. Outcome-based performance standards will replace process standards. Standards will measure entered employment, wage rate, & educational attainment.	None.
16. Coordination Requirements	The local employment service must jointly develop their plan with each appropriate private industry council (PIC) & chief elected official (CEO) for the service delivery area. Each local plan must be submitted to the state job training coordination council which certifies that the plans are consistent with the Governor's coordination & special services plan under JTPA & that the PIC & CEO have jointly agreed to the plan.	Coordination is not required with other employment programs but FNS encourages this & cooperates with DOL & Ed through an interface task force. FNS is required to consult with DOL, DHHS, Office of Technology Assessment, & state officials on the development of outcome-based performance standards.	Grantee must implement coordination/collaboration methods with secondary schools, higher education, JTPA, Adult Education Programs, Head Start & other relevant programs.

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FUNDING RESOURCES

Head Start	Pell Grants	Job Corps	Trade Adjustment Assistance
	a high school diploma or its equivalent. Under certain circumstances, students enrolled for less than half-time are eligible if their EFCs equal zero. Students must be making satisfactory academic progress & meet all other standards required by the post-secondary institution to remain eligible. Students without a GED or high school diploma must prove ability to benefit by passing an independently administered standardized test. Specific test is selected by the institution from a list of Ed approved tests.	Director to enroll them. Individuals must either be high school drop-outs or require additional education, training, or intensive counseling & related assistance in order to secure & hold meaningful employment.	assistance directly to DOL.
Grantees submit annual program information reports & semiannual financial reports to DHHS.	Institutions must provide financial reports to the Department of Education & meet auditing requirements.	Monthly, quarterly, & annual reports containing cost, enrollee demographics, & data on enrollees such as attendance, payments, & outcomes are submitted by Job Corps Centers. All Job Corps Centers report their accrued expenses to the Job Corps National Office each quarter.	None.
Grantees must conform with specific performance standards as required by HS policy. The HS program performance standards consider specific education, health, social services, & parental involvement objectives.	None.	The federal regulations require establishment of a national performance measurement system for centers which shall include annual performance goals. Performance indicators are stated in the individual contracts with each center. Job placement rates are an important performance indicator for Job Corps centers. The centers are periodically ranked by their placement rates & a low ranking can adversely affect a contractor when it competes for continued operation of a particular center. (The current national average placement rate is 84%.)	None.
Head Start grantees must coordinate with schools, state IV-A agencies, & other programs serving children and families.	None.	The Job Corps Director must develop guidelines for the national offices', the regional offices', & for service providers' maintenance of cooperative relationships with other agencies & institutions including law enforcement, educational institutions, community & other employment & training agencies. The Job Corps Director must also develop policies & requirements which will ensure linkages, where feasible, with other federal, state &	None.

MATRIX
JOBS PROGRAM FEDERAL

FEATURE (FEDERAL)	Employment Service	Food Stamp Employment and Training	Even Start Family Literacy Program
16. Coordination Requirements (continued)			
17. Other	Annually about 20 million people visit ES offices for service, with about 5 million placed in jobs.	In FY1990, 1.3M participants were placed in jobs.	

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FUNDING RESOURCES

Head Start	Pell Grants	Job Corps	Trade Adjustment Assistance
		local programs to enhance the provision of services to disadvantaged youths.	
In FY 1991 an additional $400 million was used for: (1) quality improvements in existing grantees; (2) to increase enrollment; (3) to increase funding for parent & child centers; (4) to fund Head Start transition grants; & (5) to increase training & technical assistance funding.		In 1989, approximately 62,500 participants were placed & the average length of stay per participant was about eight months.	From 4/75 through 1/90, DOL issued certifications in 8,471 cases involving 1,774,491 workers.

MATRIX C

MATRIX
JOBS PROGRAM FEDERAL

FEATURE (FEDERAL)	Title IV-A Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)	Title IV-D Child Support Enforcement (CSE)
1. Authorization	SSA, Title IV, as amended Part A, 42 U.S.C. 601-617.	SSA, Title IV, as amended, Part D, 42 U.S.C. 651-699.
2. Purpose	To encourage the care of dependent children in their homes by enabling states to provide temporary & immediate financial assistance to needy families with dependent children.	To develop, recommend and issue policies, procedures and interpretations to require States to develop and operate programs for locating absent parents, establishing paternity, & obtaining child support.
3. Administrative Auspices	ACF, U.S. DHHS. State IV-A agencies.	ACF, U.S. DHHS. State IV-D agencies.
4. Funding Levels	Open-ended entitlement.	Open-ended entitlement.
5. Allocation Basis	Federal entitlement program. Formula grants to states based on state's per capita income. Funds pay for share of state's assistance payments based on Federal Medicaid Assistance Percentage (FMAP) & administrative expenditures. States are awarded quarterly grants based on federally approved estimates of expenditures.	FFP is available for allowable administrative expenditures, including APD acquisitions, for administering the Child Support Enforcement program. States are awarded quarterly grants based on federally approved estimates of expenditures.
6. Match Requirements	States may generally claim FMAP (which ranges from 50%-83%) for benefit payments & 50% for administration.	States claims 66% FFP for regular administrative costs; 90% FFP for new APD systems; & 90% FFP for paternity laboratory costs.
7. Fiscal Year	10/1 - 9/30	10/1 - 9/30
8. Program Year	10/1 - 9/30	10/1 - 9/30
9. Planning Cycle	State plan amendments submitted in response to changes in federal & state policies.	State plan amendments submitted in response to changes in federal & state policies.
10. Nature of State Plan	States must submit plans describing scope of program including its administrative structure, needs standards, benefit levels, etc.	State IV-D agency must submit plan describing nature and scope of program and giving assurance that it will be administered in conformity with IV-D requirements. Contains information necessary for OCSE to determine whether plan can be approved as a basis for FFP.
11. Mandate for Sub-State Planning.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
12. Rules/Regulations and Policies	45 CFR Part 200.	45 CFR Part 300. Supplemented by Action Transmittals (ATs) & Information Memoranda (IMs) issued by ACF.
13. Eligibility	Needy families with dependent children, deprived of parental support or care, or needing emergency assistance. Eligibility is based on each state's need standard and income and resource limits.	Custodial parents in need of child support enforcement services; mandatory for IV-A, foster care & Medicaid recipients.
14. Reporting Requirements	State must submit fiscal & statistical program reports.	States must submit fiscal & statistical program reports.
15. Performance Indicators	None.	Program performance monitored by audit process.
16. Coordination Requirements	None.	State IV-A agencies must refer AFDC recipients to State IV-D agencies for child support services. States also coordinate services with JOBS and child care.
17. Other	The state must require certain able-bodied recipients to participate in the JOBS program.	Recipients of assistance under IV-A, foster care and Medicaid must use services of the program.

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FUNDING RESOURCES

State Community Services Block Grants (SCSBG)	Title XIX - Medicaid
OBRA of 1981, as amended, PL 97-35, CSBG Act, Title VI, Subtitle B, Sec. 671, 42 U.S.C. 9901; CEDA of 1981, Title VI, Chapter 8, Subchapter A, Sec. 611, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 9801; HSR Act of 1984, PL 98-558; HSR Act of 1986, PL 99-425; HSR Act of 1990, PL 101-501.	SSA, Title XIX as amended, PL 89-97, 90-248, and 91-56, 42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.
To provide services and activities having a measurable and potential major impact on causes of poverty in the community where poverty is a particularly acute problem. Activities are designed to assist low-income persons in many areas to secure and retain employment and to remove obstacles to achieving self-sufficiency. Services include employment-related assistance, housing and emergency assistance tailored to individual's urgent needs including health services, food, & housing.	To provide financial assistance to states for medical assistance payments to eligible individuals. Mandatory services include: (1) inpatient and outpatient hospital care; (2) lab and x-ray; (3) EPSDT for those under 21; (4) family planning other than abortion; (5) physician services; (6) nursing facilities and home health services for those over age 21; (7) rural health clinic; (8) nurse mid-wife; & (9) nurse practitioner services.
ACF, U.S. DHHS. Generally human service agency at state level and community action agencies at local level.	HCFA, U.S. DHHS. Generally the state IV-A agency, the health agency, or the human services umbrella agency.
$360M for FY 1992.	Open-ended entitlement.
An amount is allotted which bears the same ratio as the amount received by the state for FY 1981 under Sec. 221 of the EEO Act of 1964 or to the total amount received by all states for FY 1981 under Sec. 221. No state receives less than one-quarter of 1% of the total amount appropriated nationally, except when the appropriation exceeds $345M in which case no state receives less than one-half of 1%.	Federal entitlement program. Formula grants to states based on per capita income. Federal funds available to match state expenditures for medical care. Matching amount considers state's medical assistance expenditures and federal matching rate.
None.	Federal share ranges from 50 to 83%.
10/1 - 9/30	10/1 - 9/30
10/1 - 9/30	10/1 - 9/30
Determined by state.	State plan amendments submitted in response to changes in federal and state policies.
The Governor must provide assurances, goals and objectives, description of activities to be funded, and report on the distribution of funds.	Describes state's basic eligibility, coverage, reimbursement, and administrative policies. Must be amended to reflect changes in federal or state law/policies.
Not applicable.	Not applicable.
45 CFR Part 16, 45 CFR Part 74, & 45 CFR Part 6.	42 CFR, Subchap. C.
Low-income individuals & families. The official poverty line established by the Director of OMB is used as a criterion of eligibility in the CSBG program. When a state determines that it serves the objectives of the block grant, it may revise the income limit, not to exceed 125% of the official poverty line.	Eligible persons include: (1) low-income persons who are aged, blind, or disabled; (2) members of low-income families with dependent children; (3) certain low-income pregnant women; & (5) qualified Medicare beneficiaries. (Variations among states as to persons covered.)
Annual audit; narrative description of how the state met the goals and objectives of the previous year.	Quarterly estimates of funds. Other fiscal & statistical program reports.
None.	None.
Programs should coordinate & establish linkages between governmental & other social service programs to assure effective delivery of services to low-income individuals.	States must coordinate with other payment sources such as Medicare. (Medicaid is the payor of last resort.) Medicaid agencies coordinate with most other health and welfare agencies in the state.
90% of the states' allotment must be distributed to eligible entities at the local level, for example, community action agencies.	States must extend Medicaid coverage for six months to families with children who leave cash assistance because of earnings, and an additional six months in most cases. During second six months, state may impose income-related premiums. The one-year transitional Medicaid Assistance provision expires after 9/30/98.

MATRIX D

MATRIX
JOBS PROGRAM FEDERAL

FEATURE (FEDERAL)	Title IV-A Child Care	Title IV-A Transitional Child Care
1. Authorization	SSA, Sec. 402 (g); FSA of 1988, Title III, Sec. 302, PL 100-485.	SSA, Sec. 402 (g); FSA of 1988, Title III, Sec. 302, PL 100-485.
2. Purpose	To guarantee child care for AFDC applicants and recipients to enable them to: (1) accept or maintain employment; or (2) participate in JOBS activities or other approved education & training activities.	To provide up to 12 consecutive months of child care to certain former AFDC recipients upon loss of eligibility for AFDC due to increase in hours or income from employment or loss of income disregard.
3. Administrative Auspices	ACF, U.S. DHHS. State IV-A agencies.	ACF, U.S. DHHS. State IV-A agencies.
4. Funding Levels	Open-ended entitlement.	Open-ended entitlement.
5. Allocation Basis	FFP available for payments for the actual cost of child care up to the statewide limit chosen by state, but not more than the local market rate. (The statewide limit may be the income disregard level or some higher figure.)	FFP is available - same as Title IV-A Child Care.
6. Match Requirements	FMAP for child care services; 50% for administration. (Not subject to JOBS entitlement cap.)	FMAP for child care services; 50% for administration.
7. Fiscal Year	10/1 - 9/30	10/1 - 9/30
8. Program Year	10/1 - 9/30	10/1 - 9/30
9. Planning Cycle	The submittal & approval of state's Supportive Services Plan follows same process as JOBS plan.	Same as IV-A Child Care.
10. Nature of State Plan	States must submit Supportive Services Plan containing information about child care services, work-related supportive services, & work-related expenses necessary for an individual to participate in JOBS or in another approved education, training or employment activity, including a description of those services.	Description of state's transitional child care services is included in the Supportive Services Plan.

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FUNDING RESOURCES

Title IV-A At-Risk Child Care	Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG)	Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) - Title XX Child Care
SSA, Sec. 402(i); OBRA of 1990, Sec. 5081, PL 101-508.	Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990; OBRA of 1990, Sec. 5082, PL 101-508	SSA, Title XX; OBRA of 1981, as amended, PL 97-35, 42 U.S.C. 1397 et seq.
To allow states to provide child care for low-income non-AFDC families that need child care in order to work & would be at risk of becoming dependent on AFDC if child care were not provided. Program is at the state's option if state resources are available.	To improve the quality, availability, & affordability of child care & to increase the availability of early childhood development & before-and-after (B/A) school services.	To enable states to provide social services best suited to the needs of individuals residing in the state. Services include: (1) child care; (2) protective & emergency services for adults & children; (3) homemaker & chore services; (4) information & referral; (5) adoption; (6) counseling; (7) foster care; & (8) transportation.
ACF, U.S. DHHS. State IV-A agencies.	ACF, U.S. DHHS. Lead state agency designated by Governor.	ACF, U.S. DHHS. Lead state agency designated by Governor.
Capped entitlement $384M for FY 1992 (includes carryover of $83,752 from FY 1991).	$825M for FY 1992.	$2.8B for FY 1992.
FFP is available - same as Title IV-A Child Care. Each state's allocation based on the ratio of the number of state's children to total number of children in U.S. in the second preceding fiscal year.	State formula based on number of children under 5 number of children receiving free & reduced price school lunch, & state per capita income. 75% of funds must be used for direct services, quality improvement, & improv-ing availability. Other 25% must be used as follows: . 75% for early childhood development & before & after school care, . 20% quality improvement, & . 5% state's discretion.	Formula grants. Allocations based on state's portion of the national population. Grants awarded quarterly.
FMAP for child care services & administration.	None.	None.
10/1 - 9/30	10/1 - 9/30 (Funds for FY 1991 available 9/7/91.)	10/1 - 9/30
10/1 - 9/30	Not applicable.	10/1 - 9/30
A plan for the At-Risk child care program is submitted as an amendment to Supportive Services Plan. The effective date would be no earlier than the first day of the calendar quarter in which approvable plan is submitted. Once approved, follows same process as JOBS plan.	State plan must be submitted with initial application and amended as needed. Initial plan to cover first three years of program. Subsequent plans to cover two-year period.	None.
Description of states At-Risk child care program is included in the Supportive Services Plan.	State must make applications yearly & provide assurances that it will meet statutory requirements. The application includes an estimate of expenditures & breakout of program activities. States must also submit plans describing scope of program including its administrative structure and services to be provided.	Pre-expenditure report describing intended use of funds.

MATRIX
JOBS PROGRAM-FEDERAL

FEATURE (FEDERAL)	Title IV-A Child Care	Title IV-A Transitional Child Care
10. Nature of State Plan (continued)		
11. Mandate for Sub State Planning	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
12. Rules/ Regulations and Policies	45 CFR Part 255. Supplemented by Action Transmittals (ATs) & Information Memoranda (IMs) issued by ACF.	45 CFR Part 256. Supplemented by ATs & IMs issued by ACF. Regulations on federal reimbursement same as Title IV-A Child Care.
13. Eligibility	Guaranteed for employed AFDC recipients & for AFDC recipients in approved education/training or JOBS activities. Child must be under age 13. Disabled children eligible up to age 18, or up to 19 if children age 19 receive AFDC in the state.	Families are eligible if they are no longer AFDC eligible because of increased earnings & have received AFDC in 3 of last 6 months. Age of child same as Title IV-A Child Care.
14. Reporting Requirements	JOBS case sample reporting system (FSA-108) provides data on child care provided for each child, including type of child care, source of funding, & the cost if IV-A funded. The ACF-115 provides similar information on an aggregate basis for families receiving non-JOBS IV-A child care.	The ACF-115 provides data on child care on an aggregate basis, including type of child care, source of funding, & costs.
15. Performance Indicators	None.	None.
16. Coordination Requirements	Requires states to coordinate with existing early childhood education (Head Start & Chapter I). The state must also coordinate with all agencies providing related supportive services. Coordination described in State Plan.	Same as Title IV-A Child Care.
17. Other	Child care must meet WP-cable standards of state & local law. Where child care is not available, a state cannot require an individual to participate in JOBS, or to accept or maintain employment. The state must establish at least one method by which self-arranged care can be paid to ensure parental choice is preserved. Providers must allow parental access to child care facilities. Child care services are delivered through the following mechanisms: (1) income disregards; (2) purchase of service agreements; (3) direct provision; (4) vouchers; (5) reimbursement; & (6) other arrangements.	Delivery the same as Title IV-A Child Care, but excludes disregards. Families contribute to cost of providing care on sliding fee scale basis. Child care must meet applicable standards of state and local law. The state must establish at least one method by which self-arranged care can be paid to ensure parental choice is preserved. Providers must allow parental access to child care facilities.

D - PAGE 2
FUNDING RESOURCES

Title IV-A At-Risk Child Care	Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG)	Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) - Title XX Child Care
Plan will be developed after final regulations are adopted.		
Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
45 CFR Part 257 - Proposed Rule. CC-FSA-AT-90-1 dated 12/19/90 & CC-FSA-AT-91-3 dated 10/11/91 provided preliminary program guidance. Regulations on federal reimbursement same as Title IV-A Child Care.	45 CFR Parts 98 & 99 - Interim Final Rule.	45 CFR Part 96.
Low-income families at-risk for AFDC & need child care in order to work. Age of child same as Title IV-A Child Care.	Families at or below 75% of state median income with children under 13. Priority to families with very low income & special needs children. Disabled children eligible up to age 18, or up to 19 if children age 19 receive AFDC in the state.	State determines eligibility for all services.
Uniform reporting requirements to be established by DHHS. Annual reporting effective FY 1993 to include: (1) number of children receiving care & type of care; (2) criteria for eligibility & priority services; (3) information on sliding fee scale; (4) licensing and regulatory requirements; & (5) enforcement policies.	Secretary to begin Annual Report to Congress beginning 1993 to include: (1) use of funds; (2) data on how child care needs are being met; (3) number of children assisted; (4) types & number of programs; (5) salaries & compensation; (6) activities to encourage public-private partnerships; (7) descriptions of child care availability & affordability; & (8) description of health and safety standards.	Pre-Expenditure Report includes: (1) services offered; & (2) eligibility criteria. Annual reports include: (1) program expenditures; (2) number of children; (3) number of adults; (4) services provided; & (5) eligibility criteria.
None.	None.	None.
Same as Title IV-A Child Care.	States must consult with appropriate representatives of local government in developing their plan. Coordination in service delivery also required.	None.
Delivery the same as Title IV-A Child Care but excludes disregards. Families contribute to cost of providing care on sliding fee scale basis. Child care must meet applicable standards of state and local law, & except for care provided by relative providers, must be licensed, regulated or registered. The state must establish at least one method by which self-arranged care can be paid to ensure parental choice is preserved. Providers must allow parental access to child care facilities.	States may provide child care directly, use contracts or vouchers, reimburse the family, or make other arrangements up to local market rate. Families contribute to cost of providing care on a sliding fee scale basis. Eligible providers include center-based, group homes, and family child care providers which are licensed, regulated or registered under state law, as well as relatives over age 18 registered with state. Care can be provided by sectarian organizations	

FEATURE (FEDERAL)	Title IV-A Child Care	Title IV-A Transitional Child Care
17. Other (continued)	The regulations: (1) limit federal reimbursement for child care for the actual cost of care up to local market rate set at 75th percentile or the statewide limit, whichever is lower; (2) require local market rates based on survey or sample of providers or slots differentiated by geographic regions, type of care & whether child has special needs; & (3) prohibit federal reimbursement for recruitment and training of child care providers, licensing or resource development.	

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FUNDING RESOURCES

Title IV-A At-Risk Child Care	Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG)	Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) - Title XX Child Care

MATRIX E

MATRIX
JOBS PROGRAM FEDERAL

FEATURE (FEDERAL)	State Community Development Block Grants (SCDBG)	Emergency Shelter Grants
1. Authorization	Housing & Community Development (HCD) Act of 1974, Title I, as amended, PL 93-383, 88 Stat. 633, 42 U.S.C. 5301.	Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance (HA) Act of 1987, as amended, Title IV, Subtitle B, Secs. 411-417, PL 100-77.
2. Purpose	To develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing, suitable living environment & expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low & moderate income. States may undertake a wide range of activities directed toward neighborhood revitalization, economic development, or provision of improved community facilities & services. States develop their own programs & funding priorities. The projected use of funds must be developed to give feasible priority to activities which benefit low- & moderate-income persons or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight.	To address the needs of homeless individuals by providing emergency shelter, health care, mental health care, food, housing, education programs, job training & other community services, through the nearly 20 different programs included in the McKinney Act. The Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) program is designed to help improve the quality of existing emergency shelters, to make available additional emergency shelters, to meet operating costs of providing essential social services & homeless prevention. Essential services can include: (1) jobs skills training; (2) health care; (3) substance abuse treatment; & (4) education. Prevention activities include: (1) short-term rent subsidies; (2) utility payments; & (3) security deposits.
3. Administrative Auspices	Community Planning & Development, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). State housing agencies, & local units of government funded by the state.	U.S. HUD. State agencies responsible for housing programs, urban counties, local governments, & Indian tribes.
4. Funding Levels	$1.003B for FY 1992.	$73.2M for FY 1992.
5. Allocation Basis	Allocations for each state are based on an amount equaling the greater of the amounts calculated under two formulas. The first formula takes into consideration: (1) population; (2) number of persons with incomes below the poverty level; & (3) number of housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room. The second formula takes into consideration: (1) population; (2) poverty; & (3) age of housing. The aggregate use of funds over a period specified by the state, but not exceeding three years, must ensure that not less than 60% of the funds received will benefit low- & moderate-income persons. States must distribute the funds to units of general local government in non-entitlement areas.	Grants to formula grantees are determined by CDBG formula which considers community need, including: (1) poverty; (2) population; (3) housing; (4) overcrowding; (5) age of housing; & (6) growth lag. (In FY 1990, state allocations ranged from $37,000 to $2.1M; for cities & urban counties $27,000 to $4.4M).
6. Match Requirements	Each state may use up to $100,000 plus 2% of its grant to administer the program & must match each federal dollar in excess of $100,000 used for administration with a dollar of its own.	The first $100,000 of a state grant does not have to be matched. Above $100,000, federal funds must be matched on a dollar-for-dollar basis.
7. Fiscal Year	10/1 - 9/30	10/1 - 9/30
8. Program Year	10/1 - 9/30	States have 65 days from receipt of award to announce availability of funds, & then 180 days to obligate funds to shelters. Cities have 180 days to obligate funds to shelters. Shelter providers must expend funds within two years.
9. Planning Cycle	States must submit final statements to HUD by 3/31 during the FY in which state will administer program. Generally, programs will be funded to operate for one to two years.	Applications are submitted in response to HUD's Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA). Applications are due within 45 days from NOFA & submitted to HUD field offices.
10. Nature of State Plan	States must submit "Final Statement & Certifications" to HUD containing the state's community development objectives & the method by which the state will distribute funds. States must also certify that statutory requirements & national objectives will be met.	Each grantee must have a HUD-approved Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), which includes a 5-year strategy for meeting the housing needs of the state or locality. This includes a strategy for helping homeless persons make transition to permanent housing & independent living.

E - PAGE 1
FUNDING RESOURCES

Transitional Housing Demonstration	Section 8 Housing Voucher Program
Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance (HA) Act of 1987 as amended, Title IV, Subtitle C, PL 100-77, PL 100-242, PL 100-628.	U.S. Housing Act of 1937, Section 8, as amended 42 U.S.C. 1437; Department of Housing and Urban Development Act, Sec. 7(a), 42 U.S.C. 3535(d); HCD Amendments 1981; Housing & Urban - Rural Recovery Act 1983, PL 98-181; HCD Act of 1987, Part 3, PL 100-242.
To facilitate the movement of homeless persons to independent living by providing temporary housing & support services through competitive grants for projects. Funds may be used for operating costs, acquisition, & support services. Support services can include: (1) job training; (2) job placement; (3) child care; (4) case management; & (5) mental health care. Funds can be used to establish & operate employment assistance programs for residents of transitional housing. The programs must employ residents in the operation/maintenance of the housing & pay participant's transportation costs.	To help very low- and low-income families obtain decent, safe, & sanitary rental housing by providing housing assistance payments used for the rental of privately owned housing units. The payments are generally the difference between the local payment standard & 30% of the family's adjusted income, but the family must pay a minimum of 10% gross monthly income for rent. The family may choose to rent a unit for more or less than the payment standard, but the unit must pass a housing inspection.
U.S. HUD. State agencies, metropolitan cities, urban counties, Indian tribes & nonprofit organizations.	U.S. HUD. State & local housing agencies and Indian tribes.
$100M for FY 1992.	$775.5M for FY 1992.
Grants are awarded based on criteria that include: (1) applicants' capacity; (2) innovation; (3) delivery of support services; (4) ability to match funds; (5) need for transitional housing in area; & (6) cost-effectiveness of the project.	The Section 8 program allocates funds to regions based on fair share formula using factors such as: (1) population: (2) number of persons with incomes below federal poverty guidelines; (3) housing vacancies; (4) extent of overcrowding; & (5) substandard housing. HUD regional offices award vouchers based on NOFA responses.
HUD provides up to 75% of operating & support costs for first two years of operations, & 50% for the remaining three years.	No matching requirements.
10/1 - 9/30	10/1 - 9/30
Based on individual application.	Applications submitted in response to HUD NOFA.
A NOFA announces deadlines for completed applications & timeframes for HUD selections.	Applications are submitted in response to HUD's NOFA. Applications are due within 30 days from NOFA & submitted to HUD field offices.
Each grantee must have a HUD-approved CHAS.	Not applicable.

MATRIX
JOBS PROGRAM FEDERAL

FEATURE (FEDERAL)	State Community Development Block Grants (SCDBG)	Emergency Shelter Grants
11. Mandate for Sub-State Planning	States must: (1) engage in planning; (2) consult with local officials about the distribution of funds; & (3) provide technical assistance with respect to non-entitlement areas of the state.	Not applicable.
12. Rules/Regula-tions & Policies	24 CFR Part 570, Subpart I.	24 CFR Part 576.
13. Eligibility	State governments. States must distribute funds to units of general local government in areas that do not receive CDBG entitlement grants.	Homeless families & individuals.
14. Reporting Requirements	Annual performance & evaluation reports.	Interim & annual performance reports regarding obligation of funds for eligible activities.
15. Performance Indicators	None.	None.
16. Coordination Requirements	The state must certify that it will consult with local officials from non-entitlement areas in determining method for distribution of funds in these areas.	None.
17. Other		Since programs' inception through FY 1988, ESG program provided assistance to over 2,000 shelters with a capacity to serve more than 70,000 individuals. For FY 1991, allocations were made to 317 units of local government, five territories, 51 states, & a $732,000 allocation was made for Indian tribes.

E - PAGE 2
FUNDING RESOURCES

Transitional Housing Demonstration	Section 8 Housing Voucher Program
Not applicable.	Not applicable.
24 CFR Parts 577 & 578.	24 CFR Part 887.
Homeless individuals & families with children, & de-institutionalized persons with mental disabilities.	Very low-income families whose income does not exceed 50% of area median income with adjustments for family size. On an exception basis, families whose income does not exceed 80% of the area median income.
Reports as specified by HUD.	Financial reports & tenant and program utilization data.
None.	None.
In rating & ranking of applicants, HUD considers strength of coordination efforts at local level.	Housing agency must furnish data that Housing Voucher program is consistent with any local Housing Assistance Plan. The CEO of the local government in which proposed housing is to be carried out must have opportunity to object to approval of the application if it is inconsistent with local Housing Assistance Plan. In areas where no plans exist, CEO must have opportunity to comment.
	As of the end of FY 1990, 230,585 individuals and families were being served by the Section 8 Voucher Program. In addition to the Voucher Program, the following programs are offered under Section 8: Existing Certificate, Moderate Rehabilitation, New Construction, Substantial Rehabilitation, and Loan Management Set Aside.

MATRIX F

MATRIX
JOBS PROGRAM FEDERAL

FEATURE (FEDERAL)	Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC)
1. Authorization	Revenue Act of 1978, PL 95-600; OBRA of 1990, PL 101-508; The Tax Extension Act of 1991, PL 102-27 extended the TJTC program through 6/30/92.
2. Purpose	To promote the hiring of disadvantaged individuals by offering employers a tax credit against their tax liability for hiring individuals from nine target groups. Vouchers that notify employers of individual's TJTC eligibility may be obtained by target group members from local ES offices or other participating agencies. Employers must apply, usually to state or local ES offices, for certification that authorizes them to claim the tax credit. Employers may claim a tax credit for 40% of first year's wages up to $6000, not to exceed an allowable credit of $2400 per year.
3. Administrative Auspices	ETA, U.S. DOL, the IRS, & the Vocational & Adult Education, U.S. Ed.
4. Funding Levels	$20M for 9/1/92 - 6/30/92.
5. Allocation Basis	Cost reimbursable grant to states. Distribution of the TJTC planning targets is based on a state's relative share of CLF & relative share of vouchers & certifications combined for last FY. The formula is weighted 1/3 for relative share of CLF & 2/3 for relative share of combined totals of vouchers & certifications.
6. Match Requirements	None.
7. Fiscal Year	10/1 - 9/30
8. Program Year	Varies - program was recently re-authorized for 15 months through 12/31/91.
9. Planning Cycle	States ES office submits annual plan.
10. Nature of State Plan	Plans include: (1) application for federal assistance; (2) work statements; & (3) budgets.
11. Mandate for Sub-State Planning	Not applicable.
12. Rules/ Regulations & Policies	26 CFR Parts 1, 5, 5H, & 602. To file for the tax credit, employers need to use their IRS Form 5884 entitled "Job Credit."
13. Eligibility	In order for a business to receive the TJTC, a worker must first be certified as coming from one of the following nine targeted groups: (1) AFDC recipients who have received assistance for 90 days prior to being hired; (2) people with disabilities who have been referred from the state's vocational rehabilitation program or the U.S. Dept. of VA; (3) economically disadvantaged youths aged 18 - 22; (4) economically disadvantaged Vietnam-era veterans; (5) SSI recipients; (6) recipients of state or local general assistance who have received payments for at least 30 days; (7) economically disadvantaged youths aged 16 - 19 who participate in a qualified cooperative education program; (8) economically disadvantaged ex-convicts who are hired no later than 5 years after the date of release from prison or the date of conviction, whichever is more recent; & (9) economically disadvantaged youths aged 16 - 17 without previous work experience, hired for a summer job.
14. Reporting Requirements	States collect data quarterly & submit reports to the ETA Regional Office. Data are collected on the number of certifications, number of vouchers, characteristics of participants, & a verification audit report of certifications issued.
15. Performance Indicators	None.
16. Coordination Requirements	None.
17. Other	During the 1989 calendar year, 755,330 vouchers were issued & 452,543 certifications were approved.

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FUNDING RESOURCES

Earned Income Credit (EIC)
Tax Reduction Act of 1975, PL 94-12, Internal Revenue Service Code 32; Revenue Adjustment Act of 1975, PL 94-64; Tax Reform Act of 1976, PL 94-455; Tax Reduction and Simplification Act of 1977, PL 95-30; Revenue Act of 1978, PL 95-600; Technical Corrections Act of 1979, PL 96-222; Deficit Reduction Act of 1984, PL 98-369; Tax Reform Act of 1986, PL 99-514; OBRA Act of 1990, PL 101-508.
To provide tax benefits and improve work incentives to low-income working families with children. The EIC is a refundable tax credit for working families with at least one child living at home more than half of the year. In 1992 families earning up to $22,370 were eligible for the credit (each year the maximum allowable income and the maximum credit is adjusted for inflation). The amount of the EIC families receive depends on how much they earned during the year, with extra benefits provided to families with more than one child, families with a child under age 1, and families paying for health insurance that covers a child. Families that qualify for both the basic and extra benefits can receive up to $2,211 in 1992.
Internal Revenue Service (IRS), U.S. Department of Treasury.
$10.7B. paid to families in 1992. (Preliminary figure)
The EIC is provided directly to eligible families. Most low-income families receive their EIC payment in the form of a refund check by the IRS after filing a federal income tax return and Schedule EIC. Those families that owe income taxes have their taxes reduced instead. Families can also receive the EIC throughout the year by means of an advance payment that is added to their paychecks. Only the "basic" EIC payment can be received by paycheck; the extra credits for children under age 1 and health insurance costs can not.
None.
Not applicable.
Tax year (calendar year) Income tax filing season: 1/1 - 4/15
No state planning.
Not applicable.
Not applicable.
CFR 31.3507
Working families that have earned an adjusted income of less than $22,370 in 1992 (the maximum income limit is adjusted annually for inflation) and that have at least one child living at home more than half of the year (foster children must reside with the family for the full year). To qualify the child must: - be the child, stepchild, a descendant of a child, or a foster or adopted child of the taxpayer; - reside in the U.S. with the taxpayer for more than half the taxable year; and - be under age 19 (24 for a full-time student) or be permanently and totally disabled.
Eligible families must file a federal income tax return, either form 1040 or 1040A (not a 1040EZ) and Schedule EIC. Families opting to receive the basic EIC with their paychecks must complete a W-5 form and give it to their employers.
None.
State and local governments are encouraged to undertake outreach efforts to inform families of the availability of the credit. Anyone in contact with low-income families can provide EIC information. A family's EIC payments do not count in determining eligibility and benefit levels for AFDC, Medicaid, Food Stamps, SSI, or public or subsidized housing.
The basic EIC for 1992 for families with one child is worth up to $1,324; for families with more children the maximum amount is $1,384. Families with a child under age one can receive an extra benefit of up to $376. Extra benefits of up to $451 are also available to families that pay health care premiums for the health coverage of a child. Eligible families may also file for the EIC for the previous 3 years if they have not already filed income tax returns for those years. In 1992 approximately 13.3M. families received EIC.

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ACF	-	Administration for Children and Families
AFDC	-	Aid to Families with Dependent Children
APD	-	Advance Planning Document
AT	-	Action Transmittal
CCDBG	-	Child Care and Development Block Grant
CDBG	-	Community Development Block Grant
CDP	-	Carl D. Perkins Act
CEDA	-	Community Economic Development Act
CEO	-	chief elected official
CFR	-	Code of Federal Regulations
CHAS	-	Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy
CLF	-	civilian labor force
CSBG	-	Community Services Block Grant
CSE	-	Child Support Enforcement
DHHS	-	Department of Health and Human Services
DOL	-	Department of Labor
Ed	-	Department of Education
EDWAA	-	Economic Dislocation and Worker Adjustment Assistance Act
EEO	-	Equal Employment Opportunity Act
EFC	-	expected family contribution
EIC	-	Earned Income Credit
EOA	-	Equal Opportunity Act
EPSDT	-	early periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment
ES	-	Employment Service
ESG	-	Emergency Shelter Grant
ETA	-	Employment and Training Administration
FFP	-	federal financial participation
FFY	-	federal fiscal year
FMAP	-	Federal Medicaid Assistance Percentage (federal Medicaid matching rate)
FNS	-	Food and Nutrition Service

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS (continued)

FSA	-	Family Support Act
FY	-	fiscal year
HCD	-	Housing and Community Development Act
HCFA	-	Health Care Financing Administration
HSR	-	Human Services Reauthorization Act
HS	-	Head Start
HUD	-	Department of Housing and Urban Development
IM	-	Information Memorandum
IRS	-	Internal Revenue Service
JOBS	-	Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Program
JTPA	-	Job Training Partnership Act
NOFA	-	Notice of Funding Availability
OBRA	-	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act
OCSE	-	Office of Child Support Enforcement
OMB	-	Office of Management and Budget
OTC	-	Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act
PIC	-	private industry council
PL	-	public law
PY	-	program year
SCSBG	-	State Community Services Block Grants
SDA	-	Service Delivery Area
SESA	-	State Employment Security Agency
SJTCC	-	State Job Training Coordination Council
SSA	-	Social Security Act
SSBG	-	Social Services Block Grant
SSI	-	Supplemental Security Income
TJTC	-	Targeted Jobs Tax Credit
UI	-	Unemployment Insurance
U.S.C.	-	United States Code
VA	-	Veterans Affairs
WIN	-	Work Incentive Program